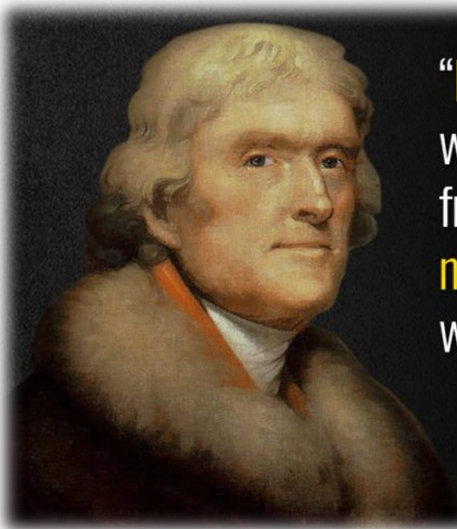


108
Greatest Of All Times



Globally selected
Personalities



“Nothing can stop the man
with the right mental attitude
from achieving his goal;
nothing on earth can help the man
with the wrong mental attitude.”

Thomas Jefferson

Goalcast

13 Apl 1743 <::><::><::> 4 Jul 1826

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Compiled by:

Prof Dr S Ramalingam



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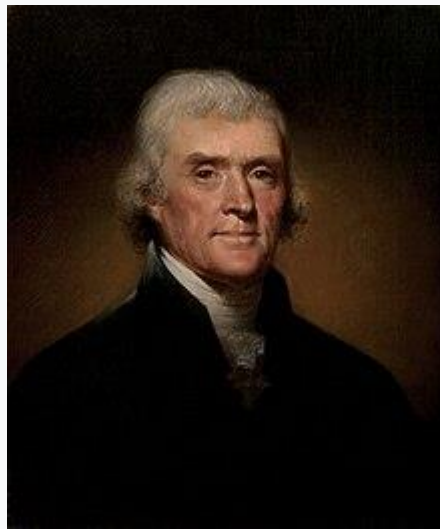
13 Apr 1743



4 Jul 1826

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson



Official portrait, 1800

3rd [President of the United States](#)

In office

March 4, 1801 – March 4, 1809

[Vice President](#)

- [Aaron Burr](#) (1801–1805)
- [George Clinton](#) (1805–1809)

Preceded by [John Adams](#)

Succeeded by [James Madison](#)

2nd [Vice President of the United States](#)

In office

March 4, 1797 – March 4, 1801

President John Adams

Preceded by John Adams

Succeeded by Aaron Burr

1st [United States Secretary of State](#)

In office

March 22, 1790 – December 31, 1793

President [George Washington](#)

Preceded by [John Jay](#) (acting)

Succeeded by [Edmund Randolph](#)

2nd [United States Minister to France](#)

In office

May 17, 1785 – September 26, 1789

Appointed by [Confederation Congress](#)

Preceded by [Benjamin Franklin](#)

Succeeded by [William Short](#)

Minister Plenipotentiary for Negotiating Treaties of Amity and Commerce

In office

May 7, 1784 – May 11, 1786

Appointed by Confederation Congress

Preceded by *Office established*

Succeeded by *Office abolished*

Delegate from [Virginia](#) to the [Congress of the Confederation](#)

In office

June 6, 1782 – May 7, 1784

Preceded by [James Madison](#)

Succeeded by [Richard Henry Lee](#)

2nd [Governor of Virginia](#)

In office

June 1, 1779 – June 3, 1781

Preceded by [Patrick Henry](#)

Succeeded by [William Fleming](#)

**Member of the [Virginia House of Delegates](#)
from [Albemarle County](#)^[1]**

In office

October 7, 1776 – May 30, 1779

Preceded by [Charles Lewis](#)

Succeeded by Nicholas Lewis

In office

December 10–22, 1781

Preceded by Isaac Davis

Succeeded by James Marks

[Delegate](#) from Virginia to the [Second Continental Congress](#)

In office

June 20, 1775 – September 26, 1776

Preceded by George Washington

Succeeded by [John Harvie](#)

Member of the [Virginia House of Burgesses](#) from [Albemarle County](#)

In officeMay 11, 1769^[2] – June 1, 1775^[3]**Preceded by** [Edward Carter](#)^[3]**Succeeded by** *Office abolished***Personal details****Born** April 13, 1743
[Shadwell Plantation](#), Goochland
(now in [Albemarle County](#)) Virginia
Colony**Died** July 4, 1826 (aged 83)
[Monticello](#), near [Charlottesville](#),
[Virginia](#), U.S.**Resting place** [Monticello](#), Virginia**Political party** [Democratic-Republican](#)**Spouse** [Martha Wayles](#)

(m. 1772; died 1782)

Children

- 6 with Martha Wayles, including:
 - [Martha Jefferson Randolph](#)
 - [Mary Jefferson Eppes](#)
- Up to 6 with [Sally Hemings](#),^[a] including:
 - [Madison Hemings](#)
 - [Eston Hemings](#)

Parents

- [Peter Jefferson](#)
- [Jane Randolph](#)

[Alma mater](#) [College of William & Mary](#)**Occupation**

- Politician
- lawyer

Signature**Military service****Allegiance** United States**Branch/service** [Virginia militia](#)**Years of service** 1775–1776**Rank** Colonel**Unit** [Albemarle County Militia](#)**Battles/wars** [American Revolutionary War](#)**Philosophy career****Notable work**

- [Declaration of Independence](#) (1776)
- [Notes on Virginia](#) (1785)
- [Jefferson's Manual](#) (1801)
- [Jefferson Bible](#) (1820)

•	
Era	Age of Enlightenment
Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western philosophy • American philosophy
<u>School</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical liberalism • Deism
Institutions	American Philosophical Society
Main interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politics • ethics • religion • philology

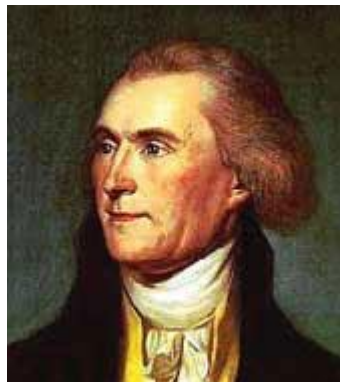
Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of State

<https://history.state.gov/departmentshistory/people/jefferson-thomas>

Introduction

Thomas Jefferson served as the first Secretary of State from March 22, 1790, to December 31, 1793. Jefferson brought remarkable talents to a long career guiding U.S. foreign affairs. He successfully balanced the country's relatively weak geopolitical position and his fear of expansive federal powers with his desire for U.S. territorial and commercial expansion.



Thomas Jefferson, First Secretary of State

Rise to Prominence

Jefferson was born into the Virginia planter elite. He graduated from the College of William & Mary in 1762, studied law, and was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1767. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769 and served until the British dissolved the House in 1774. Jefferson was a leading activist in the U.S. independence movement. In 1773, he was a founding member of Virginia's [Committee of Correspondence](#), which disseminated anti-British views, and, in 1774, he published *A Summary View of the Rights of British America*.

Jefferson was elected as a Delegate to the Second Continental Congress in 1775, and, in 1776 when he was thirty-three years of age, he drafted the [Declaration of Independence](#). During the Revolutionary War, Jefferson returned to Virginia and served as a Delegate (1776-1779) and then as Governor (1779 and 1780).

He served as a Delegate to the Confederation Congress from 1783 to 1784 and played a major role in shaping federal land policy. Jefferson joined John Adams and Benjamin Franklin in Paris in 1784 to negotiate commercial treaties with European powers. The following year, he succeeded Franklin as Minister to France (1785-1789) before becoming Secretary of State.

A founder of the Democratic-Republican Party, Jefferson was elected Vice President in 1796 and served two terms as President (1801-1809).

Influence on U.S. Diplomacy

Jefferson made enormous contributions to U.S. diplomacy. While Minister to France, he negotiated a commercial treaty with Prussia (1785) and the Consular Convention with France (1788). As Secretary of State, Jefferson's approach to foreign affairs was limited by Washington's preference for neutrality regarding the war between Britain and France. Jefferson favored closer ties to France, who had supported the United States during the Revolutionary War. Tension within Washington's cabinet—notably with Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who favored an assertive central government—prompted Jefferson's resignation.

As President, Jefferson's interest in territorial expansion was satisfied by Napoleon Bonaparte's 1803 offer to sell the [Louisiana Territory](#) for 15 million dollars. The purchase solved the longstanding dispute over navigation rights on the Mississippi River, and doubled the size of the country.

Jefferson waged a foreign war, from 1801 to 1805, when he sent U.S. warships to force the Barbary States to cease harassing U.S. shipping. War between France and Great Britain and those states' infringement of U.S. neutrality inspired Jefferson to push for the 1807 Embargo Act, which prohibited U.S. shipping. Unfortunately, the embargo crippled the U.S. economy and left the nation ill-prepared for the war with Great Britain that would eventually arrive in 1812.



Thomas Jefferson

Third President

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/thomas-jefferson/>

The biography for President Jefferson and past presidents is courtesy of the
White House Historical Association.

Thomas Jefferson, a spokesman for democracy, was an American Founding Father, the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and the third President of the United States (1801-1809).

In the thick of party conflict in 1800, Thomas Jefferson wrote in a private letter, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

This powerful advocate of liberty was born in 1743 in Albemarle County, Virginia, inheriting from his father, a planter and surveyor, some 5,000 acres of land, and from his mother, a Randolph, high social standing. He studied at the College of William and Mary, then read law. In 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton, a widow, and took her to live in his partly constructed mountaintop home, Monticello.



Freckled and sandy-haired, rather tall and awkward, Jefferson was eloquent as a correspondent, but he was no public speaker. In the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress, he contributed his pen rather than his voice to the patriot cause. As the "silent member" of the Congress,

Jefferson, at 33, drafted the Declaration of Independence. In years following he laboured to make its words a reality in Virginia. Most notably, he wrote a bill establishing religious freedom, enacted in 1786.

Jefferson succeeded Benjamin Franklin as minister to France in 1785. His sympathy for the French Revolution led him into conflict with Alexander Hamilton when Jefferson was Secretary of State in President Washington's Cabinet. He resigned in 1793.

Sharp political conflict developed, and two separate parties, the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans, began to form. Jefferson gradually assumed leadership of the Republicans, who sympathized with the revolutionary cause in France. Attacking Federalist policies, he opposed a strong centralized Government and championed the rights of states.

As a reluctant candidate for President in 1796, Jefferson came within three votes of election. Through a flaw in the Constitution, he became Vice President, although an opponent of President Adams. In 1800 the defect caused a more serious problem. Republican electors, attempting to name both a President and a Vice President from their own party, cast a tie vote between Jefferson and Aaron Burr. The House of

Representatives settled the tie. Hamilton, disliking both Jefferson and Burr, nevertheless urged Jefferson's election.

When Jefferson assumed the Presidency, the crisis in France had passed. He slashed Army and Navy expenditures, cut the budget, eliminated the tax on whiskey so unpopular in the West, yet reduced the national debt by a third. He also sent a naval squadron to fight the Barbary pirates, who were harassing American commerce in the Mediterranean. Further, although the Constitution made no provision for the acquisition of new land, Jefferson suppressed his qualms over constitutionality when he had the opportunity to acquire the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon in 1803.

During Jefferson's second term, he was increasingly preoccupied with keeping the Nation from involvement in the Napoleonic wars, though both England and France interfered with the neutral rights of American merchantmen. Jefferson's attempted solution, an embargo upon American shipping, worked badly and was unpopular.

Jefferson retired to Monticello to ponder such projects as his grand designs for the University of Virginia. A French nobleman observed that he had placed his house and his mind "on an elevated situation, from which he might contemplate the universe."

He died on July 4, 1826.

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Thomas Jefferson

UNIVERSITY

<https://www.jefferson.edu/advantage.html>

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Brief Profile

Thomas Jefferson

{<https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/brief-biography-of-jefferson/>}

Who was Thomas Jefferson?

Lawyer. Father. Scientist. Writer. Revolutionary. Governor. Diplomat.
Vice-president. President. Philosopher. Architect. Slave Owner.

Many words describe Thomas Jefferson. He is best remembered for writing the **Declaration of Independence**, for serving as the third president of the United States, and for championing universal rights while holding over 600 people in slavery. But he also promoted religious freedom, doubled the size of the country, founded a public university, helped establish the nation's capital city, established America's first opposition party, participated in its first peaceful transfer of political power, and made many other contributions to American society.

Jefferson's Early Life and Education

Jefferson was born April 13, 1743, on his father's plantation of Shadwell located along the Rivanna River near the Blue Ridge Mountains of colonial Virginia. His father Peter Jefferson was a successful planter and surveyor, and his mother, Jane Randolph, was a member of one of Virginia's most distinguished families. When Jefferson was fourteen, his father died, and he inherited a sizeable estate of approximately 5,000 acres. That inheritance included the house at Shadwell, but Jefferson dreamed of living on a mountain.

As young boy Jefferson studied mathematics, history, Latin, Greek, and French. In 1760, he entered [College of William and Mary](#) in Williamsburg, Virginia. In 1762, he began to study law with prominent Virginia jurist, George Wythe, and recorded his first legal case in 1767. Two years later, he was elected to Virginia's House of Burgesses (the legislature in colonial Virginia).

Monticello

In 1768 he directed the clearing of the top of the 868-foot mountain above Shadwell where he played as a boy. He would name this mountain—and the house he designed there—Monticello. He later referred to this ongoing project, the home that he loved, as “my essay in Architecture.” The following year, he began construction of the small two-story brick structure where he and his wife, [Martha Wayles Jefferson](#), lived with their first child [Martha](#) during the first years of their marriage.

Unfortunately, Martha would never see the completion of the grander house Jefferson envisioned; she died in the tenth year of their marriage, and Jefferson lost “the cherished companion of my life.” Their marriage produced six children, but only two survived into adulthood, Martha (known as Patsy) and [Mary](#) (known as Maria or Polly).

Along with the land, Jefferson inherited slaves from his father and even more slaves from his father-in-law, [John Wayles](#); he also bought and sold enslaved people. In a typical year, he owned about 200, almost half of them under the age of sixteen. About eighty of these enslaved individuals lived at Monticello; the others lived on his adjacent Albemarle County farms, and on his Poplar Forest estate in Bedford County, Virginia. Over the course of his life, he owned over 600 enslaved people. These men, women and children were integral to the running of his farms and building and maintaining his home at Monticello. Some were given training in various trades, others worked the fields, and some worked inside the main house.

Many of the enslaved house servants were members of the Hemings family. [Elizabeth Hemings](#) and her children were a part of the Wayles estate and tradition says that John Wayles was the father of six of Hemings's children and, thus, they were the half-brothers and sisters of Jefferson's wife Martha. Jefferson gave the Hemingses special positions, and the only slaves Jefferson freed in his lifetime and in his will were all Hemingses, giving credence to the oral history. Years after his wife's death, Jefferson fathered at least six of Sally Hemings's children. Four survived to adulthood and are mentioned in Jefferson's plantation records. Their daughter [Harriet](#) and eldest son [Beverly](#) were allowed to leave Monticello during Jefferson's lifetime and the two youngest sons, [Madison](#) and [Eston](#), were freed in Jefferson's will.

Professional and Political Life

Jefferson's first political work to gain broad acclaim was a 1774 draft of directions for Virginia's delegation to the First Continental Congress, reprinted as a “[Summary View of the Rights of British America](#).” Here he boldly reminded George III that, “he is no more than the chief officer of the people, appointed by the laws, and circumscribed with definite powers, to assist in working the great machine of government. . . .” Nevertheless, in his “Summary View” he maintained that it was not the wish of Virginia to separate from the mother country.⁶

Primary Author of the Declaration of Independence

Yet two years later as a member of the Second Continental Congress and chosen to draft the **Declaration of Independence**, Jefferson put forward the Colonies' arguments for declaring themselves free and independent states. The Declaration has been regarded as a charter of American and universal liberties. The document proclaims that all men are equal in rights, regardless of birth, wealth, or status; that those rights are inherent in each human, a gift of the creator, not a gift of government, and that government is the servant and not the master of the people.

Jefferson recognized that the principles he included in the Declaration had not been fully realized and would remain a challenge across time, but his poetic vision continues to have a profound influence in the United States and around the world. Abraham Lincoln made just this point when he declared:

All honour to Jefferson - to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document, an abstract truth, and so to embalm it there, that to-day and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.⁷

After Jefferson left Congress in 1776, he returned to Virginia and served in the legislature. In late 1776, as a member of the new House of Delegates of Virginia, he worked closely with James Madison. Their first collaboration, to end the religious establishment in Virginia, became a legislative battle which would culminate with the passage of Jefferson's **Statute for Religious Freedom** in 1786.

Governor of Virginia

Elected governor from 1779 to 1781, he suffered an inquiry into his conduct during the British invasion of Virginia in his last year in office that, although the investigation was finally repudiated by the General Assembly, left him with a life-long prickliness in the face of criticism and generated a life-long enmity toward Patrick Henry whom Jefferson blamed for the investigation. The investigation "inflicted a wound on my spirit which will only be cured by the all-healing grave" Jefferson told James Monroe.

During the brief private interval in his life following his governorship, Jefferson completed the one book which he authored, *Notes on the State of Virginia*. Several aspects of this work were highly controversial. With respect to slavery, in *Notes* Jefferson recognized the gross injustice of the institution – warning that because of slavery "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his Justice cannot sleep for ever." But he also expressed racist views of blacks' abilities; albeit he recognized that his views of their limitations might result from the degrading conditions to which they had been subjected for many years. With respect to religion, Jefferson's *Notes* emphatically supported a broad religious freedom and opposed any establishment or linkage between church and state, famously insisting that "it does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty gods, or no god. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."

Minister to France and Secretary of State

In 1784, he entered public service again, in France, first as trade commissioner and then as Benjamin Franklin's successor as U.S. minister. During this period, he avidly studied European culture, sending home to Monticello, books, seeds and plants, along with architectural drawings, artwork, furniture, scientific instruments, and information.

In 1790 he agreed to be the first secretary of state under the new Constitution in the administration of the first president, [George Washington](#). His tenure was marked by his opposition to the policies of [Alexander Hamilton](#) which Jefferson believed both encouraged a larger and more powerful national government and were too pro-British.

President of the United States (1801-1809)

In 1796, as the presidential candidate of the nascent Democratic-Republican Party, he became vice-president after losing to [John Adams](#) by three electoral votes. Four years later, he defeated Adams in another [hotly contested election](#) and became the U.S.'s third president in 1801, marking the first peaceful transfer of authority from one party to another in the history of the young nation.

Perhaps the most notable achievements of his first term were the purchase of the [Louisiana Territory](#) in 1803 and his support of the [Lewis and Clark expedition](#). His second term, a time when he encountered more difficulties on both the domestic and foreign fronts, is most remembered for his efforts to maintain neutrality in the midst of the conflict between Britain and France. Unfortunately, his efforts did not avert a war with Britain in 1812 after he had left office and his friend and colleague, James Madison, had assumed the presidency in 1809.

Retirement

During the last seventeen years of his life, Jefferson generally remained at Monticello, welcoming the many visitors who came to call upon the Sage. During this period, he sold his collection of books (almost 6500 volumes) to the government to form the nucleus of the Library of Congress before promptly beginning to purchase more volumes for his final library. Noting the irony, Jefferson famously told John Adams that "I cannot live without books."



Monticello today, much as it looked during Jefferson's retirement.

Jefferson embarked on his last great public service at the age of seventy-six with the founding of the [University of Virginia](#). He spearheaded the legislative campaign for its charter, secured its location, designed its buildings, planned its curriculum, and served as the first rector.

Unfortunately, Jefferson's retirement was clouded by debt. Like so many Virginia planters, he had contended with debts most of his adult life, but along with the constant fluctuations in the agricultural markets, he was never able to totally liquidate the sizeable debt attached to the inheritance from his father-in-law John Wayles. His finances worsened in retirement with the War of 1812 and the subsequent recession, headed by the Panic of 1819. He had felt compelled to sign on notes for a friend in 1818, who died insolvent two years later, leaving Jefferson with two \$10,000 notes. This he labeled his *coup de grâce*, as his extensive land holdings in Virginia, with the deflated land prices, could no longer cover what he owed. He complained to James Madison that the economic crisis had "peopled the Western States" and "drew off bidders" for lands in Virginia and along the Atlantic seaboard.¹¹ Ironically, Jefferson's greatest accomplishment during his presidency, the purchase of the port of New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory that opened the western migration, would contribute to his financial discomfort in his final years.

Death

Despite his debts, when he died just a few hours before his friend John Adams on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1826, he was optimistic as to the future of the republican experiment. Just ten days before his death, he had declined an invitation to the planned celebration in Washington but offered his assurance, "All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man."¹³

Jefferson wrote his own epitaph and designed the obelisk grave marker that was to bear three of his accomplishments and "not a word more:"

He could have filled several markers had he chosen to list his other public offices: third president of the new United States, vice president, secretary of state, diplomatic minister, and congressman. For his home state of Virginia he served as governor and member of the House of Delegates and the House of Burgesses as well as filling various local offices — all tallied into almost five decades of public service. He also omitted his work as a lawyer, architect, writer, farmer, gentleman scientist, and life as patriarch of an extended family at Monticello, both white and black. He offered no particular explanation as to why only these three accomplishments should be recorded, but they were unique to Jefferson.

Other men would serve as U.S. president and hold the public offices he had filled, but only he was the primary draftsman of the [Declaration of Independence](#) and of the [Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom](#), nor could others claim the position as the Father of the [University of Virginia](#). More importantly, through these three accomplishments he had made an enormous contribution to the aspirations of a new America and to the dawning hopes of repressed people around the world. He had dedicated his life to meeting the challenges of his age: political freedom, religious freedom, and educational opportunity. While he knew that we would continue to face these challenges through time, he believed that America's democratic values would become a beacon for the rest of the world. He never wavered from his belief in the American experiment.

"I have no fear that the result of our experiment will be that men may be trusted to govern themselves. . . ."

<<< Thomas Jefferson, 2 July 1787

He spent much of his life laying the groundwork to ensure that the great experiment would continue.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

"Declaration of Independence"

Thomas Jefferson

<https://www.monticello.org/thomas-jefferson/jefferson-s-three-greatest-achievements/the-declaration/jefferson-and-the-declaration/>

Thomas Jefferson is considered the primary author of the **Declaration of Independence**, although Jefferson's draft went through a process of revision by his fellow committee members and the Second Continental Congress.

How the Declaration Came About

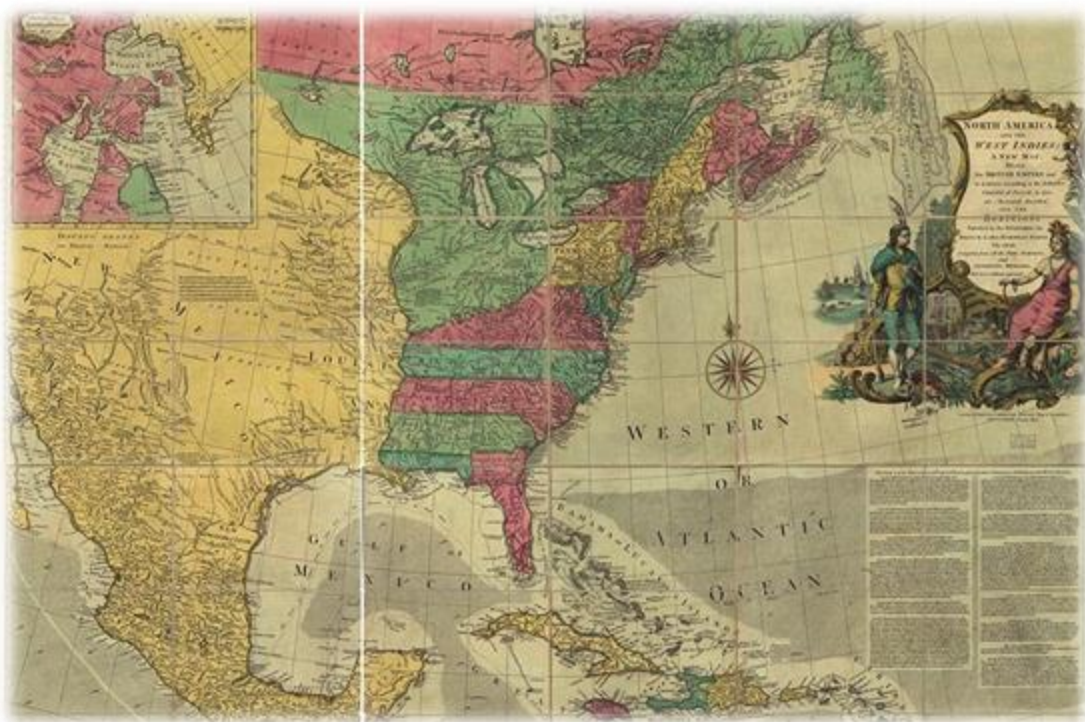
America's declaration of independence from the British Empire was the nation's founding moment. But it was not inevitable. Until the spring of 1776, most colonists believed that the British Empire offered its citizens freedom and provided them protection and opportunity. The mother country purchased colonists' goods, defended them from Native American Indian and European aggressors, and extended British rights and liberty to colonists. In return, colonists traded primarily with Britain, obeyed British laws and customs, and pledged their loyalty to the British crown. For most of the eighteenth century, the relationship between Britain and her American colonies was mutually beneficial. Even as late as June 1775, Thomas Jefferson said that he would "rather be in dependence on Great Britain, properly limited, than on any nation upon earth, or than on no nation."



The Declaration of Independence by John Trumbull

But this favorable relationship began to face serious challenges in the wake of the Seven Years' War. In that conflict with France, Britain incurred an enormous debt and looked to its American colonies to help pay for the war. Between 1756 and 1776, Parliament issued a series of taxes on the colonies, including the Stamp Act of 1765, the Townshend Duties of 1766, and the Tea Act of 1773. Even when the taxes were relatively light, they met with stiff colonial resistance on principle, with colonists concerned that "taxation without representation" was tyranny and political control of the colonies was increasingly being exercised from London. Colonists felt that they were being treated as second-class citizens. But after initially compromising on the Stamp Act, Parliament supported increasingly oppressive measures to force colonists to obey the new laws. Eventually, tensions culminated in the shots fired between British troops and colonial militia at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775.

Despite the outbreak of violence, the majority of colonists wanted to remain British. Only when King George III failed to address colonists' complaints against Parliament or entertain their appeals for compromise did colonists begin to consider independence as a last resort. Encouraged by [Thomas Paine's](#) pamphlet, "Common Sense," more and more colonists began to consider independence in the spring of 1776. At the same time, the continuing war and rumors of a large-scale invasion of British troops and German mercenaries diminished hopes for reconciliation.

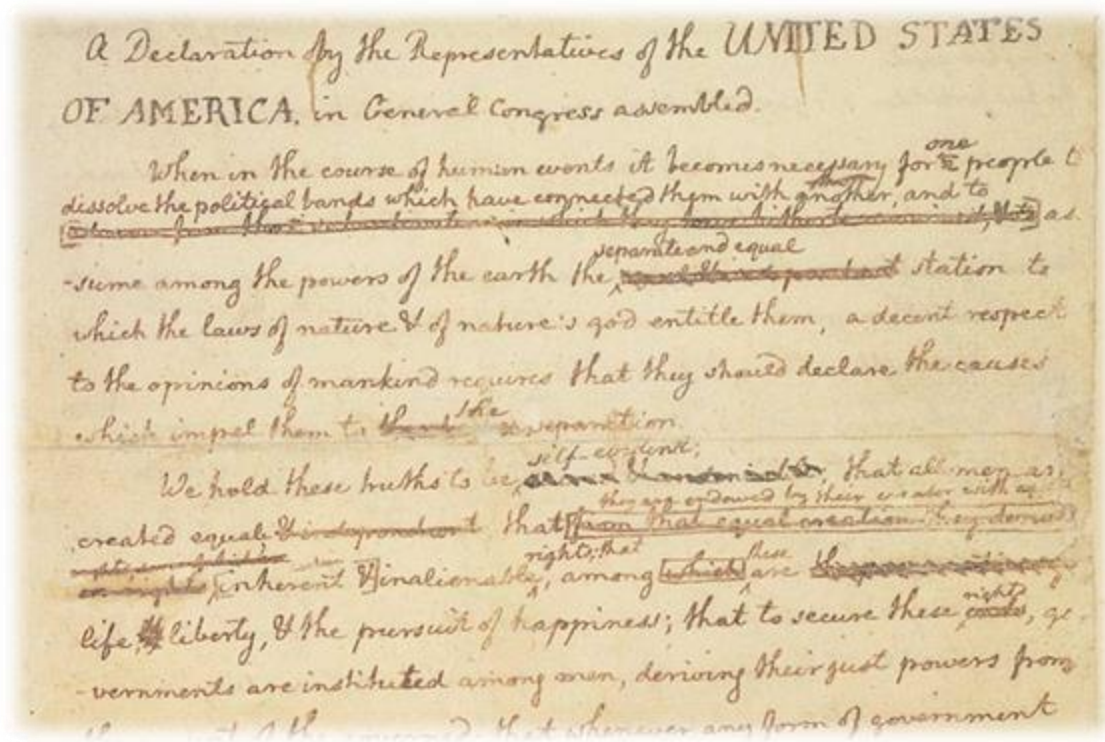


Map of the British Colonies in North America in 1763.

While the issue had been discussed quietly in the corridors of the Continental Congress for some time, the first formal proposal for independence was not made in the Continental Congress until June 7, 1776. It came from the Virginian Richard Henry Lee, who offered a resolution insisting that "all political connection is, and ought to be, dissolved" between Great Britain and the American colonies. But this was not a unanimous sentiment. Many delegates wanted to defer a decision on independence or avoid it outright. Despite this disagreement, Congress did nominate a drafting committee—the Committee of Five (John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson,

Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman)—to compose a declaration of independence. Thomas Jefferson, known for his eloquent writing style and reserved manner, became the principal author.

As he sat at his desk in a Philadelphia boarding house, Jefferson drafted a "common sense" treatise in "terms so plain and firm, as to command [the] assent" of mankind. Some of his language and many of his ideas drew from well-known political works, such as George Mason's Declaration of Rights. But his ultimate goal was to express the unity of Americans—what he called an "expression of the American mind"—against the tyranny of Britain.



Rough Draft of the Declaration

Jefferson submitted his "rough draught" of the Declaration on June 28. Congress eventually accepted the document, but not without debating the draft for two days and making extensive changes. Jefferson was unhappy with many of the revisions—particularly the removal of the passage on the slave trade and the insertion of language less offensive to Britons—and in later years would often provide his original draft to correspondents. Benjamin Franklin tried to reassure Jefferson by telling him the now-famous tale of a merchant whose storefront sign bore the words: "John Thompson, Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money;" after a circle of critical friends offered their critiques, the sign merely read, "John Thompson" above a picture of a hat. ⁵

Pressured by the news that a fleet of British troops lay off the coast of New York, Congress adopted the Lee resolution of independence on July 2nd, the day which John Adams always believed should be celebrated as American Independence Day, and adopted the Declaration of Independence explaining its action on July 4.

The Declaration was promptly published, and throughout July and August, it was spread by word of mouth, delivered on horseback and by ship, read aloud before troops in the Continental Army, published in newspapers from Vermont to Georgia, and dispatched to

Europe. The Declaration roused support for the American Revolution and mobilized resistance against Britain at a time when the war effort was going poorly.

The Declaration provides clear and emphatic statements supporting self-government and individual rights, and it has become a model of such statements for several hundred years and around the world.



- The South Pavilion as it looked in the early 1780s

<https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/jefffed.html>



The Monticello house as it looked in the 1780s



Portrait of Thomas Jefferson by John Trumbull, 1788.



Portrait of Thomas Jefferson by Mather Brown, 1786.

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

First Inaugural Address, 4 March 1801

<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-33-02-0116-0004>

Friends & Fellow Citizens,

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first Executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favor with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honour, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and the auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation & humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair, did not the presence of many, whom I here see, remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have past, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long-lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have

called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern.—Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations.—Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political:—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none:—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies:—the preservation of the General government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad: a

jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided:—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of the despotism:—a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them:—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority:—economy in the public expense, that labour may be lightly burthened:—the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith:—encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid:—the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason:—freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus:—and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment:—they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favor, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence, you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage, is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choices it is in your power to make. And may that infinite power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favourable issue for your peace and prosperity.

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Declaration of Independence

A Transcription

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>

Note: The following text is a transcription of the Stone Engraving of the parchment Declaration of Independence (the document on display in [the Rotunda at the National Archives Museum](#).) The spelling and punctuation reflect the original.

Preamble to the Declaration of Independence

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.





The Declaration of Independence, which Jefferson largely wrote in isolation between June 11 and 28, 1776, from a floor he was renting in a home at 700 Market Street in Center City Philadelphia, are "the most potent and consequential words in American history," historian Joseph Ellis later wrote.

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Thomas Jefferson University Hospital

<https://www.jeffersonhealth.org/locations/thomas-jefferson-university-hospital>

About this Hospital

Located at 111 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson University Hospital has a long history of providing the highest level of compassionate care to our neighbors.

Within the Hospital and surrounding buildings, Jefferson's expert physicians maintain patient offices.

The Gibbon Building, located at 111 South 11th Street, is home to a variety of patient services and amenities, including the Atrium cafeteria, our gift shop, the surgical family waiting area, the Chinese Health Information Center and more.

The Bodine Center for Radiation Therapy/Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center at Jefferson (on the corner of 11th and Sansom Streets) is the Philadelphia region's busiest radiation oncology center. The Center focuses the collaborative efforts of highly accomplished radiation oncologists, surgeons, medical oncologists and other specialists in leading-edge cancer treatments.



111 South 11th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

[View Google Maps](#)
[Directions & Parking](#)
[Department Directory](#)

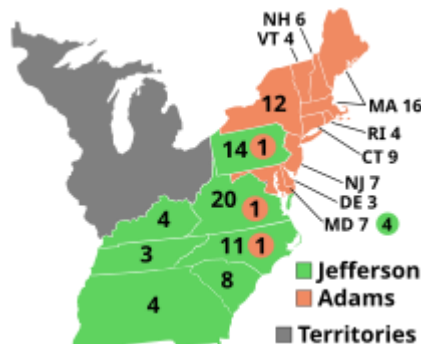
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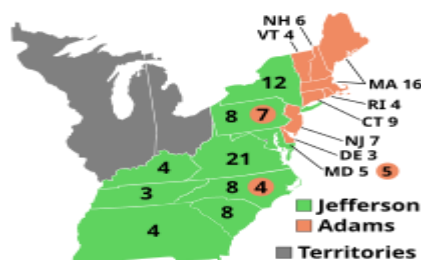
The Assembly Room at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where Jefferson served as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and where the Congress edited but unanimously ratified his draft of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.



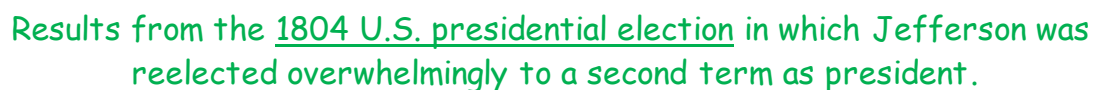
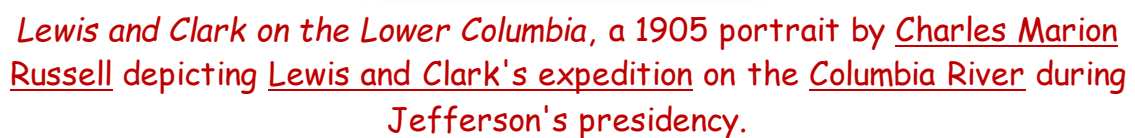
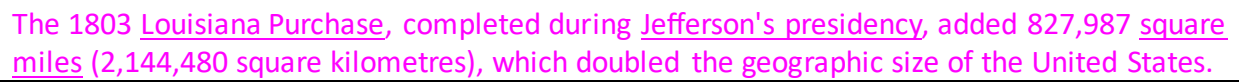
An engraving of Champs-Élysées seen through the Grille de Chaillot. Jefferson's house appears on the left.



The results of the 1796 U.S. presidential election between Adams and Jefferson, won by Adams



The results of the 1800 presidential election between Adams and Jefferson, won by Jefferson



Cabinet

The Jefferson cabinet		
Office	Name	Term
President	Thomas Jefferson	1801–1809
Vice President	Aaron Burr	1801–1805
	George Clinton	1805–1809
Secretary of State	James Madison	1801–1809
Secretary of the Treasury	Samuel Dexter	1801
	Albert Gallatin	1801–1809
Secretary of War	Henry Dearborn	1801–1809
Attorney General	Levi Lincoln Sr.	1801–1805
	<u>John Breckinridge</u>	1805–1806
	Caesar Augustus Rodney	1807–1809
Secretary of the Navy	Benjamin Stoddert	1801
	Robert Smith	1801–1809

Final Days

Death & Burial

Jefferson's approximately \$100,000 of debt weighed heavily on his mind in his final months, as it became increasingly clear that he would have little to leave to his heirs. In February 1826, he successfully applied to the General Assembly to hold a public lottery as a fundraiser. His health began to deteriorate in July 1825, due to a combination of [rheumatism](#) from arm and wrist injuries, and [intestinal](#) and [urinary](#) disorders. By June 1826, he was confined to bed. On July 3, overcome by fever, Jefferson declined an invitation to attend an anniversary celebration of the Declaration in [Washington](#).



Jefferson's gravesite at Monticello

During his last hours, he was accompanied by family members and friends. Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, at 12:50 p.m. at age 83, on the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In the moments prior to his death, Jefferson instructed his treating physician, "No, doctor, nothing more", refusing [laudanum](#). But his final significant words were, "Is it the Fourth?" or "This is the Fourth". When [John Adams](#) died later that same day, his last words were "Thomas Jefferson survives", though Adams was unaware that Jefferson had died several hours before. The sitting president was Adams's son, [John Quincy Adams](#), and he called the coincidence of their deaths on the nation's anniversary "visible and palpable remarks of Divine Favor".

Shortly after Jefferson died, attendants found a gold locket on a chain around his neck, containing a small faded blue ribbon around a lock of his wife [Martha](#)'s hair. ^[286]

Jefferson was interred at [Monticello](#), under an [epitaph](#) that he wrote:

'HERE WAS BURIED THOMAS JEFFERSON, AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OF THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, AND FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.'

In his advanced years, Jefferson became increasingly concerned that people would understand the principles in the Declaration of Independence, and the people responsible for writing it, and he continually defended himself as its author. He considered the document one of his greatest life achievements, in addition to authoring the [Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom](#) and founding the [University of Virginia](#). Absent from his epitaph were his political roles, including his presidency.

Jefferson died deeply in debt, and was unable to pass on his estate freely to his heirs. He gave instructions in his will for disposal of his assets, including the freeing of Sally Hemings's children; but his estate, possessions, and slaves were sold at public auctions starting in 1827. In 1831, Monticello was sold by [Martha Jefferson Randolph](#) and the other heirs.

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Memorials

Thomas Jefferson

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_memorials_to_Thomas_Jefferson

This is a **list of memorials to Thomas Jefferson,
Founding Father and 3rd president of the
United States and the author of the
United States Declaration of Independence.**

Buildings

Elementary schools

- Jefferson Elementary School, in [Cammack Village, Arkansas](#)
- Thomas Jefferson Elementary, Anaheim, California
- Thomas Jefferson Elementary, Burbank, California
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Corona, California\)](#), part of [Corona-Norco Unified School District](#)
- Thomas Jefferson Elementary, Glendale, California
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Redondo Beach, California\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson School \(Sacramento, California\)](#), a historic school building
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Santa Ana, California\)](#)
- Thomas Jefferson Elementary School, Honolulu, Hawaii
- Thomas Jefferson Elementary, Chicago, Illinois
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Vandalia, Illinois\)](#)

- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Washington, Indiana\)](#)
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Creston, Iowa\)](#)
- [Jefferson School \(Massachusetts\)](#), a historic school building in Weymouth, Massachusetts
- Thomas Jefferson, Baltimore, Maryland
- Jefferson-Barnes Elementary, Westland, Michigan (closed)
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Winona, Minnesota\)](#)
- [Jefferson School \(Cape Girardeau, Missouri\)](#), a historic school building
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Westfield, New Jersey\)](#)
- Jefferson Elementary, Huntington, New York
- Thomas Jefferson, Morristown, New Jersey
- Jefferson School, Union City, New Jersey
- Jefferson Elementary School, Hobbs, New Mexico
- [Thomas Jefferson Elementary School \(Eastlake, Ohio\)](#), part of [Willoughby-Eastlake Schools](#)
- [Jefferson Schoolhouse](#), a historic building in Indian Hill, Ohio
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Pottstown, Pennsylvania\)](#)
- [Jefferson School \(Clifton Forge, Virginia\)](#), a historic school building
- [Thomas Jefferson Elementary School \(Falls Church, Virginia\)](#), part of [Falls Church City Public Schools](#)
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Spokane, Washington\)](#)
- [Jefferson Elementary School \(Tacoma, Washington\)](#), part of [Tacoma Public Schools](#)
- Jefferson Elementary School, in [Appleton, Wisconsin](#)

High schools

- [Jefferson County High School \(Arkansas\)](#), in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, later known as Coleman High School
- [Jefferson High School \(Daly City, California\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Los Angeles\)](#), California
- [Jefferson High School \(Mt. Shasta, California\)](#)
- [Bellarmine-Jefferson High School](#), in Burbank, California
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Denver\)](#), Colorado
- [Jefferson High School \(Edgewater, Colorado\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Tampa, Florida\)](#)
- [Jefferson County High School \(Florida\)](#), in [Jefferson County, Florida](#)
- [Jefferson County High School \(Georgia\)](#), in Louisville, Georgia
- [Thomas Jefferson Academy \(Georgia\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Rockford, Illinois\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Indiana\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Cedar Rapids, Iowa\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Council Bluffs, Iowa\)](#)
- [Jefferson County High School \(Kentucky\)](#), in [Jefferson County, Kentucky](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Gretna, Louisiana\)](#)
- [East Jefferson High School](#), in Metairie, Louisiana
- [West Jefferson High School \(Louisiana\)](#), in Harvey, Louisiana
- [Jefferson Schools](#), a public school district in Frenchtown Charter Township, Michigan
- [Jefferson High School \(Alexandria, Minnesota\)](#), now Alexandria Area High School
- [Jefferson High School \(Bloomington, Minnesota\)](#)

- [Jefferson County High School \(Mississippi\)](#), in Jefferson County, Mississippi
- [Jefferson High School \(Missouri\)](#), in Conception Junction, Missouri
- [Thomas Jefferson School \(St. Louis, Missouri\)](#), a coeducational boarding and day school
- [Jefferson High School \(Montana\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(New Jersey\)](#)
- [Jefferson Township High School \(New Jersey\)](#), in Oak Ridge, New Jersey
- [Thomas Jefferson Arts Academy](#), a public high school in Elizabeth, New Jersey
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Brooklyn\)](#), New York
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Rochester, New York\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson Academy \(North Carolina\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Delphos, Ohio\)](#)
- [Jefferson Township High School \(Ohio\)](#), in Dayton, Ohio
- [Jefferson Area High School](#) (Jefferson, Ohio)
- [Jefferson High School \(Portland, Oregon\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Jefferson, Oregon\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Jefferson Hills, Pennsylvania\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson School \(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania\)](#), listed on the National Register of Historic Places, now Bodine High School for International Affairs
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(South Dakota\)](#)
- [Jefferson County High School \(Tennessee\)](#), in [Jefferson County, Tennessee](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Dallas\)](#), Texas
- [Jefferson High School \(El Paso, Texas\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Jefferson, Texas\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Port Arthur, Texas\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(San Antonio\)](#), Texas
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(1964–1987\)](#), in Fairfax County, Virginia (near Alexandria)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology](#), in Fairfax County, Virginia (near Alexandria)
- [Jefferson School \(Charlottesville, Virginia\)](#), a historic school building
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Richmond, Virginia\)](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson High School \(Auburn, Washington\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Shenandoah Junction, West Virginia\)](#)
- [Jefferson High School \(Jefferson, Wisconsin\)](#), whose old building is [listed on the National Register of Historic Places](#)

Universities and colleges

- [Jefferson State Community College](#), Birmingham, Alabama
- [Thomas Jefferson School of Law](#), San Diego, California
- [Jefferson Community and Technical College](#), Louisville, Kentucky
- [Jefferson College \(Louisiana\)](#), a former college in Convent, Louisiana
- [Jefferson College \(Mississippi\)](#), Washington, Mississippi
- [Jefferson College \(Missouri\)](#), Hillsboro, Missouri
- [Jefferson Community College \(Watertown, New York\)](#)
- [Washington & Jefferson College](#), Washington, Pennsylvania
- [Thomas Jefferson University](#), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- [Jefferson College of Health Sciences](#), Roanoke, Virginia

Other schools

- [Instituto Thomas Jefferson](#), a private K-12 school located in Tlalnepantla de Baz, Mexico
- Jefferson High School Online, a [diploma mill](#)
- [Jefferson School of Social Science](#) (1944-1956), a New York City adult education and training facility of the Communist Party USA

Other buildings

- [Jefferson Hotel](#) in [Richmond, Virginia](#)
- Jefferson Hotel in [Washington, D.C.](#)
- [Jefferson Memorial](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson Building](#), [Library of Congress](#), [Washington, D.C.](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson Library](#), [University of Missouri-St.Louis](#)
- [Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility](#), [Newport News, Virginia](#)
- Thomas Jefferson State Office Building, [Jefferson City, Missouri](#)^[1]

Cities, towns and villages

- [Jefferson, Georgia](#)
- [Jefferson, Maine](#)
- [Jefferson, New Hampshire](#), first municipality named for Jefferson
- [Jefferson, Ohio](#)
- [Jefferson, Oregon](#)
- [Jefferson, South Dakota](#)
- [Jefferson, Texas](#)
- [Jefferson, Wisconsin](#)
- [Jefferson City, Missouri](#), state capital
- [Jefferson City, Tennessee](#)
- [Jefferson Hills, Pennsylvania](#)
- [Jefferson Township, New Jersey](#)
- [Jeffersontown, Kentucky](#)
- [Port Jefferson, New York](#)
- [Jefferson, York County, Pennsylvania](#)

Counties

- [Jefferson County, Alabama](#)
- [Jefferson County, Arkansas](#)
- [Jefferson County, Colorado](#)
- [Jefferson County, Florida](#)
- [Jefferson County, Iowa](#)
- [Jefferson County, Indiana](#)
- [Jefferson County, Kentucky](#)
- [Jefferson County, Missouri](#)
- [Jefferson County, Montana](#)
- [Jefferson County, New York](#)

- [Jefferson County, Ohio](#)
- [Jefferson County, Oklahoma](#)
- [Jefferson County, Pennsylvania](#)
- [Jefferson County, Tennessee](#)
- [Jefferson County, Washington](#)
- [Jefferson County, West Virginia](#)
- [Jefferson Parish, Louisiana](#)

It is notable that Jefferson County in Virginia became part of West Virginia as a result of the [American Civil War](#). Virginia sued West Virginia to regain it, but lost the case before the [United States Supreme Court](#) when it was decided in 1871.

Mountains

- [Mountain peaks named after Jefferson](#)
- [Jefferson Rock](#), West Virginia

Parks

- [Jefferson Park \(Chicago\)](#), a historic park listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) in the Chicago [community area](#) of the same name
- [Gateway Arch National Park](#) in [St. Louis, Missouri](#), was named Jefferson National Expansion Memorial from 1935 until 2018
- Jefferson School Park, Hobbs, New Mexico
- [Thomas Jefferson Park](#), in New York City
- [Jefferson Pools](#), the oldest US spa buildings, where President Jefferson bathed, in [Warm Springs, Virginia](#)

Streets

- [Jefferson Highway](#), running from New Orleans to Winnipeg
- Jefferson Road, Metro Detroit, Michigan
- Jefferson Blvd. Los Angeles, California
- Jefferson Drive on the National Mall, Washington, DC
- Jefferson Street, Miami Beach, Florida
- Jefferson Ave. Newport News, Virginia
- Thomas Jefferson Parkway. Charlottesville, Virginia
- Jefferson Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Jefferson Blvd. Fort Wayne, Indiana
- Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, New York
- Jefferson Street, Phoenix, Arizona

Other

- [Jefferson \(South state\)](#), a 1915 proposed state
- [Jefferson \(Pacific state\)](#), a 1941 proposed state
- [Jefferson Health](#), a regional health system headquartered at [Thomas Jefferson University Hospital](#) in [Philadelphia](#)
- [Jefferson Schools](#), a school district in Frenchtown Charter Township, Michigan
- [Jefferson Territory](#)

- [Jefferson Park, Chicago](#), one of Chicago's 77 [community areas](#) on the city's [Northwest Side](#)
- [Memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence](#)
- Minor planet [30928 Jefferson](#) is named in his honour

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Jefferson has been featured on the [U.S. two-dollar bill](#) from 1928 to 1966 and since 1976.



Jefferson has been depicted on [the U.S. nickel](#) since 1938.



The 1994 [Thomas Jefferson 250th Anniversary silver dollar](#)



Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C.



Jefferson Memorial statue by Rudolph Evans, 1947



Mount Rushmore (*Shrine of Democracy*) by Gutzon Borglum.
From left to right: Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln.

Memorials

56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memorial_to_the_56_Signers_of_the_Declaration_of_Independence


Memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence



Memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence



Show map of the District of Columbia
Show map of Central Washington, D.C.
Show map of the United StatesShow all

Location	Washington, D.C., United States
Coordinates	 38°53′28.14″N 77°2′35.052″W
Established	Authorized: 1978 Dedicated: 1984
Governing body	National Park Service

The **Memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence** is a memorial depicting the signatures of [the 56 signatories](#) to the [United States Declaration of Independence](#). It is located in the [Constitution Gardens](#) on the [National Mall](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#) The memorial is accessible to the public by crossing a wooden bridge onto a small island set in the lake between [Constitution Avenue](#) and the [Reflecting Pool](#), not far from the [Vietnam Veterans Memorial](#).

History

Public Law 95-260 was passed by Congress in 1978 to create a memorial to the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The memorial is a gift from the [American Revolution Bicentennial Administration](#) and consists of 56 stone blocks, each with a facsimile of the signer's actual signature, his occupation, and his home town. It was dedicated on July 4, 1984, exactly 208 years after the Congress voted to approve the Declaration of Independence.^[1]



Each memorial stone includes the delegate's signature, name, occupation, and place of residence.

Memorialized signers

Fifty-six delegates to the [Second Continental Congress](#) signed the Declaration of Independence and are honored at this Memorial:

President of Congress

1. [John Hancock](#) (Massachusetts)

New Hampshire

2. [Josiah Bartlett](#)
3. [William Whipple](#)
4. [Matthew Thornton](#)

Massachusetts

5. [Samuel Adams](#)
6. [John Adams](#)
7. [Robert Treat Paine](#)
8. [Elbridge Gerry](#)

Rhode Island

9. [Stephen Hopkins](#)
10. [William Ellery](#)

Connecticut

11. [Roger Sherman](#)
12. [Samuel Huntington](#)
13. [William Williams](#)
14. [Oliver Wolcott](#)

New York

15. [William Floyd](#)
16. [Philip Livingston](#)
17. [Francis Lewis](#)
18. [Lewis Morris](#)

New Jersey

19. [Richard Stockton](#)
20. [John Witherspoon](#)
21. [Francis Hopkinson](#)
22. [John Hart](#)
23. [Abraham Clark](#)

Pennsylvania

24. [Robert Morris](#)
25. [Benjamin Rush](#)
26. [Benjamin Franklin](#)
27. [John Morton](#)
28. [George Clymer](#)
29. [James Smith](#)
30. [George Taylor](#)
31. [James Wilson](#)
32. [George Ross](#)

Delaware

33. [George Read](#)
34. [Caesar Rodney](#)
35. [Thomas McKean](#)

Maryland

36. [Samuel Chase](#)
37. [William Paca](#)
38. [Thomas Stone](#)
39. [Charles Carroll of Carrollton](#)

Virginia

40. [George Wythe](#)
41. [Richard Henry Lee](#)
42. [Thomas Jefferson](#)
43. [Benjamin Harrison](#)
44. [Thomas Nelson, Jr.](#)
45. [Francis Lightfoot Lee](#)
46. [Carter Braxton](#)

North Carolina

47. [William Hooper](#)
48. [Joseph Hewes](#)
49. [John Penn](#)

South Carolina

50. [Edward Rutledge](#)
51. [Thomas Heyward, Jr.](#)
52. [Thomas Lynch, Jr.](#)
53. [Arthur Middleton](#)

Georgia

54. [Button Gwinnett](#)
55. [Lyman Hall](#)
56. [George Walton](#)

Film, Drama, and Fiction

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_depictions_of_Thomas_Jefferson

Clotel; or, *The President's Daughter: A Narrative of Slave Life in the United States* is an [1853 novel](#) by United States author and playwright [William Wells Brown](#) about Clotel and her sister, fictional slave daughters of [Thomas Jefferson](#). Brown, who escaped from slavery in 1834 at the age of 20, published the book in [London](#). He was staying after a lecture tour to evade possible recapture due to the [1850 Fugitive Slave Act](#). Set in the early nineteenth century, it is considered the first novel published by an [African American](#), and is set in the United States. Three additional versions were published through 1867.

The novel explores slavery's destructive effects on African-American families, the difficult lives of American [mulattoes](#) or [mixed-race](#) people, and the "degraded and immoral condition of the relation of master and slave in the United States of America". Featuring an enslaved mixed-race woman named Curren and her daughters Althesa and Clotel, fathered by [Thomas Jefferson](#), it is considered a [tragic mulatto](#) story. The women's relatively comfortable lives end after Jefferson's death. They confront many hardships, with the women taking heroic action to preserve their families.

- [John Litel](#) plays Jefferson in the 1938 film *[Declaration of Independence](#)*, directed by [Crane Wilbur](#)
- *[Ben and Me](#)*, a 1953 American animated two-reel short subject produced by [Walt Disney Productions](#), with [Hans Conried](#) voicing [Thomas Jefferson](#).
- *[1776](#)* was a 1969 [musical](#) with music and lyrics by [Sherman Edwards](#) and a book by [Peter Stone](#). Based on the events leading up to the signing of the [Declaration of Independence](#), Jefferson is a major character. The show premiered on [Broadway](#), earning warm reviews, and ran for 1,217 performances. The production won three Tony Awards, including [Best](#)

[Musical](#). In 1972, it was made into [a film adaptation](#). Actor [Ken Howard](#) played Jefferson in both the stage debut and the screen adaptation.

- [Day of the Tentacle](#), a 1993 LucasArts adventure videogame, features time travel as major plot point and Jefferson as a side character.
- [Jefferson in Paris](#), the 1995 film, set in the period 1784–1789, portrays Jefferson when he was US minister to France at Versailles before the French Revolution. The film focuses largely on Jefferson's relationship with [Sally Hemings](#).
- [Thomas Jefferson](#) (1997 film). This 1997 two-part American documentary film, directed and produced by [Ken Burns](#), covers the Jefferson's life and times, portraying him as a renaissance man. Not only was he a dedicated public servant, but was also a writer, an inventor, and a noted architect. Burns captures both the public and private person.
- [Liberty!](#) (1997 documentary series). Focused on the American Revolutionary War and its instigating factors, this series of six hour-long episodes included stage and screen actors in appropriate period costume reading as figures of the time, including [Campbell Scott](#) as Jefferson.
- [Thomas Jefferson](#), a 1997 film by Ken Burns.
- [Liberty's Kids](#) (2002 animated series)
- [Thomas Jefferson: Author of America](#), a short 2005 biography by Christopher Hitchens
- [John Adams](#) (2008 miniseries). Jefferson is portrayed by [Stephen Dillane](#)
- [Fallout 3](#), released in 2008, features the Jefferson Memorial as a plot point. The memorial is used home of Project Purity, an attempt to clean water in the Capital Wasteland.
- [Jefferson's Garden](#) (2015 play)
- In *Hamilton*, in both the [2015 musical](#) and the [2020 film](#), Jefferson is played in a role originated by [Daveed Diggs](#).
- [Washington](#) (2020 miniseries); Jefferson is portrayed by [Nicholas Audsley](#).
- [Wine bottles controversy](#), in which bottles of wine claimed to have once belonged to Jefferson were sold at auction in 1985, leading to decades of litigation.

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Thomson Jefferson

{Film}

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson_\(film\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson_(film))

Thomas Jefferson is a 1997 two-part American documentary film directed and produced by [Ken Burns](#). It covers the life and times of [Thomas Jefferson](#), the 3rd [President of the United States](#).

In the film Jefferson is portrayed as a [renaissance man](#). Not only was he a dedicated public servant, but was also a writer, an inventor, and a noted [architect](#). Burns captures both the public and private Jefferson.

Actors and historians

Many noted actors read lines of various historical figures. A series of American university professors of history and political figures discussed background information.

Actors included:

- [Ossie Davis](#) – Narrator
- [Sam Waterston](#) – Thomas Jefferson
- [Blythe Danner](#) – Martha Jefferson
- [Gwyneth Paltrow](#) – Jefferson's granddaughter
- [Philip Bosco](#) as Sam Adams

Historians and political commentators included: [Daniel Boorstin](#), Andrew Burstein, [Joseph Ellis](#), [Clay S. Jenkinson](#), [Gore Vidal](#), [George Will](#), [Garry Wills](#), [John Hope Franklin](#), James Oliver Horton and [Julian Bond](#).

Thomas Jefferson	
	
DVD cover	
Written by	Geoffrey C. Ward
Directed by	Ken Burns
Narrated by	Ossie Davis
Country of origin	United States
Original language	English
Production	
Producers	Ken Burns Camilla Rockwell
Cinematography	Ken Burns Peter B. Hutton Allen Moore Buddy Squires
Editors	Paul Barnes Kevin Kertscher
Running time	180 minutes
Production company	Florentine Films
Original release	
Network	PBS
Release	February 18 – February 19, 1997

A topic of Jefferson's private life was the long-rumored liaison between Jefferson and his [mixed-race](#) slave [Sally Hemings](#). She was a half-sister to his late wife, and the daughter of [John Wayles](#) and his slave [Betty Hemings](#); Sally was three-quarters white. The white historians gave all the reasons they believed Jefferson would not have done it. Black historians discussed "reality and inevitability." Noted historian [John Hope Franklin](#) referred to all the [mulattos](#) of the period and said, "These things [interracial liaisons] were part of the natural landscape in Virginia, and Mr. Jefferson was as likely as any others to have done this because it's in character with the times—and indeed, with him, who believed in exploiting these people that he controlled completely."

Following airing of this film, in 1998 a [Y-DNA](#) study showed a match between a descendant of Sally's youngest son, [Eston Hemings](#), and a descendant of the male Jefferson line. Following a review of other historic evidence, this has led to a consensus among historians, including the [Thomas Jefferson Foundation](#) of Monticello, that Jefferson did have a long-term relationship with Hemings and fathered her children. Ellis and Burstein were among those who commented publicly about their change in thinking.

[Kindly visit these Web Links](#)

01] <https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/unum/playlist/thomas-jefferson-film>

02] <https://www.monticello.org/exhibits-events/exhibits-at-the-visitor-center/thomas-jefferson-s-world-film/>

Thomas Jefferson's World Film

[The visually rich 7.5-minute film, developed by Monticello historians and Donna Lawrence Productions of Louisville, Ky. and updated by Shaking Hands Productions in 2020]

03] <https://kenburns.com/films/thomas-jefferson/>

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